



Americans Swinging the Peace Council to Lenine; Exhausted Allied Army Faces Disaster in Russia

Baker Hints Ansell May Face Courts He Attacked

Secretary Withholds Comment on Colonel's Reply to Crowder Letter; Criticizes Chamberlain

System Assailed Again in Inquiry

Morgan Finds Fault With Military Rule and Recommends Several Basic Changes for Trials

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Some of the important developments in the Baker-Ansell-Chamberlain situation to-day were:

1. Secretary Baker hinted rather broadly that General Ansell might be subjected to a court martial for the criticisms expressed in his letter to-day.
2. The Secretary offered to let the public judge between what the War Department "has done in three years and what Senator Chamberlain has said in three years."
3. Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Morgan, assistant to the judge advocate general, appeared before the committee of the American Bar Association and in the strongest language took the side of Ansell by criticizing the present system.

Seeks to Remedy Defects

When asked about the Ansell letter in a morning newspaper the Secretary of War said:

"The important part of this matter is the question of military justice. Upon that subject the committee of the American Bar Association and various other agencies are at work. My earnest desire is to have every defect of the system discovered and remedied. The matter of abuse, accusation and violent language about personal differences between officers can only be properly inquired into through the regularly established agencies of the army, and I can make no comment upon those features until I have received the report of the 'inspector general.'"

Commenting on the Chamberlain speech at Natchez, Miss., yesterday, in which Senator Chamberlain called Secretary Baker inefficient and an advocate of a "Prussianized military system," Mr. Baker said:

"My attention has been called to a newspaper account of a very intemperate speech by Senator Chamberlain. I have been Secretary of War for three years. During that time I have received the most cordial and helpful cooperation from the members of the Senate Military Committee and the Committee as a whole. From Senator Chamberlain I do not recall that I have ever received a suggestion which was helpful or seemed intended to be helpful."

"I am perfectly willing to let the people of the country decide between what the War Department has done in three years and what Senator Chamberlain has said in three years."

Courts Martial Described

"Soldiers arraigned before courts martial in the United States army often are prosecuted by officers of low rank who wouldn't know a law book from a bale of hay and as frequently are defended by a chaplain who is hardly able to distinguish between a piece of evidence and the Apostle's Creed," Lieutenant Colonel Edward M. Morgan, assistant to the judge advocate general, told the committee of the American Bar Association investigating the courts martial system.

Colonel Morgan is a professor of law at Yale and is on leave of absence from that position during his service in the army. He was for five years professor in the law school of the University of Minnesota before that time, and was seven years in the general practice of law in Minnesota.

At present Colonel Morgan is serving in the place of Lieutenant Colonel Ansell, recently reduced from the grade of brigadier general and removed from the office of Acting Judge Advocate General. Colonel Morgan takes virtually the same position with regard to the court-martial system as that of Colonel Ansell. He declared that the system was manifestly unfair to the accused on trial and recommended sev-

Begbie Interview With Kaiser Called a Fake

LONDON, April 3.—The articles in "The London Chronicle" by Harold Begbie, describing his visit to Amerongen and quoting the former German Kaiser's alleged state of mind (charging Russia with responsibility for the war and asserting his own innocence of any guilt) have attracted wide attention. The London Bureau of The Associated Press to-day received the following telegram:

"Amerongen, April 3.—Harold Begbie has not had an interview with the former Kaiser. The written questions remained unanswered. He did not receive any authorization to publish the Emperor's views and no statement was given to him. He never saw the Emperor, neither did he enter the castle gates."

"CARLOS BENTINCK."

The signer of the foregoing telegram is Count Carlos Bentinck, son of Count Godard Bentinck, who is serving as host to the former Kaiser at the request of the Dutch government. The interview was prominently featured in "The New York Times" of last Sunday and later was reprinted by two other New York newspapers.

City Must Act Or 77th Won't Parade as Unit

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER FOR DEMOBILIZATION WITHIN 48 HOURS OF ARRIVAL PREVENTS REVIEW UNLESS MODIFIED

Plans for a parade of the 77th Division next month collided yesterday with the War Department's forty-eight-hour discharge order and were wrecked. There will be no review of New York City's veteran National Army unit, at least in divisional formation, unless the city makes a protest of such strength and volume as to force an amendment of the order.

Requests that this protest be made were issued yesterday to the public by the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th from its headquarters at 189 Fifth Avenue. This association represents the regimental auxiliary societies formed by the relatives and friends of the men who made up the first draft division that arrived in France, and which was the only one to make the drive against the supposedly impregnable German positions in the Argonne Forest.

Mass meetings and other means of making the attitude of the city known in Washington are being planned.

Dr. Manning Makes Statement

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, who was chaplain of the 77th and is now the chairman of the home auxiliary, gave out a summary of correspondence with the War Department and added a supplementary statement declaring that unless there was a review as planned relatives and friends of the officers and men would be grievously disappointed.

Most of the trouble appears to revolve around the problem of transport. If the 77th could be brought over in a fleet of ships and all units arrive at the same time a parade could be held. But the War Department says that with troop shipments steadily increasing it would be impossible to bring all units to the city at the same time, and further that the necessity of clearing demobilization camps quickly made the enforcement of the forty-eight hour order imperative.

The News From Washington

The statement of the Home Auxiliary, signed by Dr. Manning, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, Cleveland H. Dodge, S. R. Bertrou, Stephen H. Olin and Julien T. Davies, says in part:

"At the request of members of the Home Auxiliary Association of the 77th Division a letter was written to the Secretary of War asking for assurance that the division will be allowed to parade as a unit on its return from France and stating fully the important reasons for permitting this division to parade. A letter from the Adjutant General acknowledging this letter to the Secretary of War advises us that there is little likelihood that this parade will be permitted. The following sentences are quoted from the letter of the Adjutant General:

"At this time no assurance can be given that what you desire can be accomplished."

"The conditions existing at the time of the arrival of this division at New York may preclude any other arrangement than the parade of one or two regiments as they arrive."

"The 77th Division shares with the 27th the special pride and affection of the people of this city. Both of these divisions belong to us in a special sense. But this is even more true of the 77th than of the 27th. The 77th Division, which was trained at Camp Upton, in New York's own It bears the name of the Metropolitan Division. Its special insignia is the Statue of Liberty, which stands in our harbor."

"It is my judgment that, unless the all possible clearness, there will be no parade of the 77th Division," said Dr. Manning in a supplementary statement. "Some have said that our soldiers do not want to parade. I can say absolutely that this does not apply to the men of the 77th. They say they want to march up Fifth Avenue, with helmets on and their packs upon their backs, so that the people at home may see them just as they were in France. I do not believe New York will be willing that they shall be disappointed. I hope for a strong and general expression in the matter. Unless there is such an expression, it seems unlikely that a parade will be held."

Mrs. Vanderbilt Marries Officer Friend of Son

Former Elsie French Comes Bride of Lieutenant Paul Fitzsimons in Ceremony at Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 3.—Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, formerly the wife of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was lost on the Lusitania, was married to-day to Lieutenant Paul Fitzsimons, U. S. N., son of the late Medical Director Paul Fitzsimons, U. S. N. The wedding took place at the bride's home here, Harbour View. Only a few friends were present. After the ceremony Lieutenant and Mrs. Fitzsimons departed for Mrs. Fitzsimons's farm at Chester, N. H.

Mrs. Vanderbilt had obtained a divorce from her former husband several years before his death and custody of her son, William H. Vanderbilt, Jr., is an ensign in the navy, attached to the destroyer Evans, on which Lieutenant Fitzsimons also is an officer. Lieutenant Fitzsimons is twenty-seven years old. Mrs. Vanderbilt is thirty-nine.

The first that was known of the approaching marriage was when Mrs. Vanderbilt and Lieutenant Fitzsimons appeared at the City Hall a short time after it was opened this morning and applied to City Clerk Fuller for a marriage license.

They returned to Mrs. Vanderbilt's home, Harbour View, and there just about 11 o'clock, in the presence of a small party of relatives and friends, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church. In the party, besides the bride's mother and Mrs. Ames, were Mrs. French, Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beckman, the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Fitzsimons, Colonel and Mrs. Chaffield, Miss Helen North, Bishop De Wolf Perry, Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Powell and Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Van Rensselaer.

The bride and groom were whisked away in an automobile by Ensign Vanderbilt immediately after the breakfast.

At the time her son was assigned to the Evans, Mrs. Vanderbilt visited the ship and, noting that it was somewhat bare of furnishings, obtained permission to furnish the craft, and it was made thoroughly comfortable and attractive for both officers and crew.

After she had been to the City Hall to obtain her marriage license, Mrs. Vanderbilt stopped at the rooms of Newport Chapter of the Red Cross, of which she is vice-chairman, told the workers there she was on her way to be married, shook hands with them and was showered with congratulations.

Antwerp Selected for 1920 Olympic Games

ROME, April 3.—The National Olympic Committee decided to-day to accept the offer of Antwerp, Belgium, for the holding of the Olympic games there in 1920.

The last Olympic games were held in Stockholm in 1912. They were scheduled to be held in Berlin in 1916, but were interrupted by the war.

Ford to Build Gas-Propelled Street Cars

Vehicles Designed to Supercede Electric System Will Be Tried Out in Detroit This Summer

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—Announcement was made to-day by Charles E. Sorenson, general manager of the Henry Ford & Son Tractor Company, that Henry Ford and other members of his tractor organization are now working on plans for a street car driven by an internal combustion motor which will demonstrate on the streets of Detroit this summer.

Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Hall, one of the designers of the Liberty Motor, will also come to Detroit to assist in demonstration of the new car. Lieutenant Colonel Hall has already successfully worked out motor-driven street cars, but will cooperate with Mr. Ford in perfecting this latter's new ideas.

Mr. Sorenson says that the electric driven car is no longer the modern means of transportation and should be replaced by the motor-driven system.

"The question of price is not the big thing in the street railway purchase proposal, but whether Detroit is going to be saddled with a transportation system that will soon be hopelessly out-of-date because of the new inventions that are coming to the front," said Mr. Sorenson. "The present electric street car as we see it in our streets is in its last days. The street car as we know it has been so long recognized by engineers as inefficient that its successor has been designed and is in process of trial."

BOSTON, Mass., April 3.—Henry Ford has secured an option on thirty acres of land in South Boston, it became known to-day. John A. O'Connor, a leading business man who is connected with the transaction, declared Ford is to build a great modern plant in which to build his new \$250 automobile.

Tired Troops Menaced at Murmansk

Shackleton Warns Only Quick Dispatch of Reinforcements Will Prevent Second Khartoum

Bolsheviki Start Drive on Germans

Hindenburg's Troops Are Combating Reds Along East Prussian Front

LONDON, April 3. (By The Associated Press).—The curtain was raised for the British public on the position of the Allied armies in North Russia for the first time this afternoon. The serious situation in the Murmansk region and the attempt by the Bolsheviks to drive the Allied troops on the Archangel front into the sea are the cause of much anxiety. The London afternoon papers circulated posters through the streets with startling phrases, of which "The British army imperiled" was typical.

The public thought the papers eagerly, having no idea which army was referred to. Some of the papers declared that another Kut surrender or Khartoum tragedy threatened.

Shackleton Confirms Danger

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the explorer, who has just returned from Russia, where he superintended the winter outfitting and feeding of the expedition, confirmed the danger to the Allied position and armies. He is credited with stirring British officials into a keener realization of the seriousness of the position in Russia.

Sir Ernest declares that both fronts are in danger and that the Bolshevik peril is a very real one because the Entente forces are outnumbered by disciplined and well-armed and well-equipped troops in close touch with the Allies' extended, but by no means strong, front. He urges the need of

Foch Delivers Ultimatum on Danzig

SPA, April 3.—Marshal Foch arrived in Spa at 8:20 o'clock this morning and immediately informed Matthias Erzberger, head of the German armistice commission, that he would confer with him in his private car at 9:30 o'clock. The conference took place in the presence of Major General Weygand, assistant to Marshal Foch, and a French interpreter, and lasted forty minutes.

Marshal Foch laid before Erzberger the decisions of the Entente regarding the use of Danzig by Polish troops. Erzberger, after the conference hurriedly returned to his train. He appeared deeply moved. After a conference of an hour with General von Hammerstein, a member of the German commission, and his technical advisers, Erzberger returned to the hotel where the German members of the armistice commission are lodged.

The populace acclaimed Marshal Foch on his arrival in Spa.

Covenant Being Redrawn; One Article Added

Commission Has Completed 15 Clauses and Covenant as Rewritten Is Expected to Be Ready To-day

PARIS, April 3.—The second draft of the covenant of the league of nations will consist of twenty-seven articles, fifteen of which were completed to-day by the drafting committee now at work. The remainder may be ready Friday. Radical changes have been made through bringing in the opinion question, white slave traffic and the Red Cross, the last being incorporated in the twenty-seventh clause—which is the new one. It is a question, however, of days before the Monroe Doctrine feature, the Japanese demand for racial equality and Leon Bourgeois's amendments regarding inspection and control of armaments will be agreed upon.

The French official attitude regarding the race equality clause in the league is that the principal Japanese demands are undeniably acceptable, though it may be unnecessary and possibly unwise to include the specific statement in the league project. This spirit of compromise and willingness to avoid a deadlock dominates all the work now going on, from the council of four to the council of nations.

Perhaps the League of Nations is to have two capitals, one at Geneva and one at Brussels. Both cities are being urged on the conference and both may be selected.

Bolsheviki Admit Repulse in Smash Through Courland

LONDON, April 3.—German troops are resisting a Bolshevik offensive in East Prussia, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch dated Wednesday. Failure of the offensive in the direction of Tukums, in Courland, west of Riga, is admitted by the Russian Soviet government in a wireless message received here to-day.

The message adds that fighting is in progress in the direction of Mitau, southwest of Riga, and in the region of Pskov, northeast of Riga.

Dispatches from Omsk report that during the last few days the Bolsheviks have been retreating on the Orenburg front so rapidly that the Siberian armies in pursuit are unable to keep in touch. Bolshevik desertion continues. As an example, fifty miles south of Ufa a whole regiment of Bolshevik cavalry joined Kolchak's forces and turned their weapons on their former comrades.

The Bolsheviks had accumulated at Orenburg more than three million hundredweight of grain which they had seized in the Cossack villages. They are trying under the greatest difficulties to transport this grain to Samara and are evacuating Orenburg.

Allied Forces Break Attacks by Bolsheviks South of Archangel

ARCHANGEL, April 1. (By The Associated Press).—Repeated Bolshevik attacks along the front line and both the right and left flank positions controlling Odozerskaia were repulsed to-day by Allied forces. The American, French, British and Russians who, either separately or together, are holding positions throughout this territory, which is a little over 100 miles south of Archangel, have everywhere held their lines intact.

The Bolsheviks, in spite of their heavy losses yesterday, attacked the railroad front south of Odozerskaia at 10 o'clock this morning, but they failed. Allied forces east of Bolsheviks Ozer, where Americans, Russians and British are fighting, were under attack all day yesterday at a point about fifteen miles west of Odozerskaia. Four separate assaults were made there again early this morning. All broke down under the Allied fire. According to Bolshevik prisoners, the enemy is somewhat demoralized because of his heavy losses during the past two days.

In the Seltzko sector, forty miles east of Odozerskaia, the Allied advance posts were attacked by a strong enemy patrol this morning, but the Bolsheviks were driven back by machine gun fire, losing two killed and a number wounded. Seltzko protects the Allied flank along the Odozerskaia front and the right flank of the Allied river front positions.

Northern Caucasus Cleared of Reds From Caspian to Black Seas

LONDON, April 3.—The Northern Caucasus, from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea, has been entirely cleared of the Bolsheviks, as the result of the successful campaign of the army of General Denikin, in that region in January and February, according to an official report issued here. The anti-Bolshevik leaders, fighting having ceased, are forming new forces of Cossacks and other natives.

The report says that the capture of Vladikavkaz on January 28 by the campaign against the Bolsheviks, in which 50,000 prisoners, more than 2,000 guns, 320 machine guns, 100 locomotives and thousands of railway cars were taken.

Recognition of Bolsheviki Is Probable

Special Message From Red Ruler of Russia Given Serious Consideration by the "Big Four"

U. S. May Act Alone at First

Lloyd George Is Expected to Follow Lead; Would Avert Union with Berlin

PARIS, April 3.—It seems likely that the flirtation of the leaders of the peace conference with the Bolsheviks will lead soon to the recognition of Lenin's government by the United States and the Allies—the only possible outcome of the present policy of non-interference in Russian affairs.

A special message from Lenin, brought to Paris by William C. Bullitt, a representative of the American State Department, is being given serious consideration by the American peace delegates. Bullitt's mouth has been tightly sealed since his arrival from Moscow several days ago, and no hints are being given officially as to the next step toward the solution of the Russian problem.

Some American officials, however, point out at great length the democratic features of the soviet form of government and another official never fails to show the historic precedent for the recognition of de facto governments, even though the principles they represent are bad and the methods they use barbarous.

Lenine Anxious to Win Favor of U. S.

It is understood here that Nikolai Lenin is anxious to pave the way for entering into conversations with President Wilson and for that reason facilitates the visit of the "right sort" of American correspondents to Petrograd and Moscow in order to gain a hearing for the Bolshevik cause.

Since both President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George are opposed to taking any military measures against Russia and to giving any military assistance to the small belligerent states between Russia and Germany, it is thought that the recognition of the Bolshevik government is only a matter of a few weeks.

It is significant that in American official circles the argument is heard that there is nothing to prevent the United States from alone recognizing the Bolsheviks, just as America was the first to recognize the Czechoslovaks. Then she might adopt an independent position toward Russia.

Great Britain Likely To Join With America

But it is taken for granted that Premier Lloyd George would follow America's lead. He has been so inclined for weeks past, as for instance in the Prinkipo affair. Numbers of Americans and Britishers in Paris favor coming to terms with the Bolsheviks on account of the seeming hopelessness of otherwise undoing the hopeless impasse.

Their position is that the great task of the Allies now is that of destroying the possibility of a combination of the Russians and the Germans which would turn the Allied victory into defeat. Such a combination could be brought about by Germany backing the anti-Bolshevik groups in Russia, thus appearing as the liberator of Russia, or backing the Bolsheviks in return for military support and economic concessions in Russia.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the council of four to-day marked further, though very slight, progress. A feeling of slight relief produced a crop of exaggerated optimistic statements in the newspapers, which I am officially informed there is little reason to believe.

William C. Bullitt and Lincoln Steffens have just returned from



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